



FOUR SPANISH PRIZES BROUGHT TO NEW YORK BY THE NEWPORT AND PORTER.

The United States gunboat and torpedo boat yesterday landed in this harbor four of the enemy's merchant steamships captured in Cuban waters. They will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

SPAIN'S BEST SHIP DISABLED.

Pelayo Being Towed to a Home Port by a Cruiser.

IS A POWERFUL VESSEL.

The Big Battle Ship May Have Suffered from Explosion.

Marseilles, July 19.—A steamer, which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 10, off the coast of Tula, the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battle ship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her, and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful war ship of Spain has been damaged.

The Pelayo was Spain's best ship. If her injuries are such as to prevent her from being used, the Spanish Navy amounts to next to nothing. The Pelayo was not a match for any of the best American battle ships, but in weight and armament she outclassed the Texas. The Spanish battle ship was built in 1887. She is of steel and is powerfully armored, having a complete belt of steel from 11.8 to 17.7 inches. The barbets are protected by 11.8 inches of steel. The Pelayo's main battery consists of two 12.5-inch guns, two 11-inch guns and nine 5.5-inch guns. She has fifteen guns in her secondary battery. Her tonnage is 9,000, and she can make over sixteen knots an hour.

BLANCO'S FIRST NEWS OF CERVERA

Heard That the Fleet Had Run Away from Schley.

Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press. Havana, July 5.—The following is the first account published here of the naval engagement off Santiago on Sunday, July 3, in which Cervera's fleet went to the bottom:

The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera left Santiago de Cuba harbor yesterday, Sunday, July 3, at 9:30 A. M., passing through the line of the American war ships which were blockading the harbor. It is reported that some American war ships pursued, but did not succeed in catching them. The Spanish war ships left the harbor firing against the American war ships.

It is rumored that the Cristobal Colon, Infante Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya are saved, but that the two destroyers were lost. It is further reported that one of the destroyers was about to be captured by the American ships when the Spaniards themselves blew her up. The telegram sent by the naval commander of Santiago de Cuba to the Admiral here reads:

"Day 3d, 11:45 A. M.—Our fleet left, sustaining a lively fire with the enemy. Succeeded in breaking the blockade, sailing toward West. PEDERMONTE."

The Civil Governor of Havana, Senor Fernandez de Castro, at the head of a committee, visited General Blanco today to congratulate him on the departure of the Spanish fleet from Santiago de Cuba by breaking the blockade. They afterwards visited with the same object Admiral Manterola, commander-in-chief of all the Spanish ships in Cuban waters.

The chief of the American forces near Santiago de Cuba has sent emissaries to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, inviting him to surrender. General Toral answered that he would not surrender, and that his troops were ready to repel any attack. He communicated this resolution to General Blanco, who approved and applauded it. The foreign consuls then intervened and prevailed upon the chief of the American forces to wait twenty-four hours, in order to enable them to remove from the city the families, sick people and children.

The Spanish gunboat Centinela reports having met at Punta del Sur de Niguera three American ships, which tried to capture her. The Spanish vessel fired projectiles of 7 and 9 centimetres and 42 and

57 millimetres. The Spanish gunboat received twenty-five shots in the stern and fourteen in the port side. The Spanish ship was eventually sent to the bottom by a shot which she received on the water line. The crew landed at a plantation of mango trees, where they defended themselves. The American ships left the crew there and disappeared, after which the Spaniards succeeded in getting the gunboat aboard.

WORLD MAN UNDER ARREST.

That Paper's Reporter in Cuba Insulted Gen. Shafter and Is in Prison.

Evening Sun, July 18. It is reported that during the ceremonies accompanying the surrender General Shafter and Sylvester Scovel, correspondent of a New York newspaper, became involved in an altercation in which blows were struck and that Scovel is under arrest.

The Herald, July 19. The only incident which marred the day was occasioned by the conduct of Sylvester Scovel, a correspondent. When the time came to raise the flag Scovel attempted to make his way to the roof of the palace, with the intention of participating in some way in the ceremony. He was ordered down by the guard. Immediately after the ceremony Scovel pushed his way to General Shafter and slapped the General's face. He was promptly arrested and confined.

Evening Post, July 19. The correspondent, Scovel, was taken today from Carcel Real, where he was confined for striking General Shafter yesterday, to Siboney under a special guard in the tug Colon. He may be tried here or taken a prisoner to the United States.

Evening Journal, July 19. Sylvester Scovel, the New York World correspondent, had words with General Shafter in the city yesterday, and in the heat of passion returned the blow struck by the General. Scovel was removed from the city prison to Siboney this evening and will be transported to the States at once.

HASH POISONS 55 SOLDIERS.

Washington, July 19.—Fifty-five men belonging to Company A, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers, at Camp Alger, were poisoned today by eating hash which had been cooked in a tin-lined vessel that had become corroded. Fifteen of the men are seriously ill and are not expected to recover.

The hash was eaten at breakfast this morning, and those who partook of it became ill shortly afterward. The hospital doctors pronounce it to be ptomaine poisoning. The names of the men have not been ascertained.

NEW BOOK FOR NAVY OFFICERS.

Washington, July 19.—A new compilation of "United States Laws Relating to the Navy and Marine Corps" has just made its appearance, having been compiled by William H. Michael, late of the United States Navy, by special direction of Congress. For twenty years the Navy Department has been getting along with an obsolete publication known as "Hogg's Digest," supplemented by a mass of new statutes, Comptroller's decisions and Supreme Court decisions. The present volume welds these together and prunes away a lot of repeated statutes and cancelled regulations.

SHOULDER BARS FOR NEWYORKERS

San Francisco, July 19.—Corporal Michael S. J. Reagan, of Company B, and First Sergeant Edward F. Newcomb, of Company A, First New York Volunteers, have received their commissions as second lieutenants in the Second New York. They have been mustered out, and will leave for Albany on Tuesday to join their new regiment.

Sergeant-Major Godale has received his commission as second lieutenant, Company E, of the First. His promotion was the result of Captain Goodyear's elevation to the rank of Major. First Lieutenant Pickard has been made captain, and Second Lieutenant Wool advanced to the rank of first lieutenant.

SPANISH PRIZES IN N. Y. HARBOR.

Little Gunboat Newport Convoys the Steamships Into Port.

SICK SAILORS COME TOO

Forty-two Invalids, Including Marines, Thronged Newport's Decks.

COME FROM SANTIAGO FLEET.

Convoy Finally Anchors Off Tompkinsville with the Prizes in a Semi-Circle Around Her.

FOUR big, black-hulled steamships—prizes all, taken at the very outset of the present war with Spain and almost within gunshot of the Cuban forts—steamed into this port last evening from Key West. They towed high above the little American gunboat Newport, which had convoyed them up the coast. The Newport was in the centre of the quartet, with every one of her 4-inch guns run out, primed and ready for action at the least sign of trouble on one of the prizes.

The four prizes included the Spanish passenger liner Buena Ventura, the first vessel captured after war was proclaimed; the Cuban Nashville off Havana, on April 22; the steership Catalina, taken by the Detroit and the Newport, on April 24; the big Miguel Jover, captured by the gunboat Helena the same day, and the Guido, taken off Havana by the monitor Terror, the gunboat Achilas and the torpedo boat Foote.

The Spanish crews of the four big vessels leaned on the bulwarks and looked with some curiosity at the frowning walls of Fort Wadsworth as they steamed past on the way to an anchorage off Stapleton, S. I. In all there were fully three hundred Spaniards on the four ships. The Guido had 115 on board, including Captain Sebastian Bonet and his crew of 35 men of the captured Spanish steamship Pedro, now attached to the United States Navy as a transport.

The Catalina had the crews of half a dozen prize Spanish sailing craft captured off the Cuban coast, including Captain Sebastian Bonet and his crew of 35 men of the Spanish bark Lorenzo, twelve from the Spanish brig Frigolito and eight from the Spanish schooner Espana.

Invalids on the Gunboat. The Newport anchored half a mile from shore and the prizes lay in a semi-circle around her, when the Journal tug, H. P. Moore, steamed along side of the gunboat last night, reclining in wicker chairs or sitting in hammocks were the invalid sailors and marines from the fleet of Santiago, of which the Newport brought forty-two in all, including Mason Michel, the actor-fighter, who was with Company K, of the Rough Riders, and was wounded in the charge of San Juan Hill, July 1.

Captain B. E. Tilly, of the Newport, was seated in his cabin and his manner did not indicate any special exultation over the fact that the little gunboat had brought four prizes, any of which would have sunk her in case of a collision. Captain Tilly took the matter very quietly.

"We left Key West five days ago tonight," said the Captain, "and we have had a splendid trip up the coast, a trip which has had several incidents to enliven her."

"One was the overhauling of the fleet by the cruiser Cincinnati, which caused the Michael Jover to leave to get examination. This took place last Friday morning. You see, when we left Key West it was in this order: I placed two of the prizes off my port and starboard bows, and the two others were off the quarters. All four of the vessels were instructed to keep not more than a quarter of a mile away from the Newport. I suppose the Cincinnati did not realize that the Jover was being convoyed."

Joser Got a Mile Away. "We were delayed somewhat by the slowness of the Buena Ventura. But last Sunday she made a spurt, passing the Michael Jover, and the latter promptly hoisted a valise, a pair of boots and a broom on her ensign flagstaff, which was intended to indicate that the old Buena was getting on speed at last. Then the Jover piled on the coal and went by the Newport at sixteen knots an hour. She steamed fully a mile ahead of us, and I had to signal her to slow down. Our four-inch guns carry four miles, but I didn't want to run any chance of her getting beyond our range. "The Newport was constantly signalling

and receiving signals during the entire trip. I received signalled reports from each vessel four or five times each day and during the night. And I want to say that the Spanish captains, officers and crews of these vessels behaved themselves with credit under the circumstances. I had a prize crew consisting of an ensign, three marines and seven blue jackets on each vessel, and they report that they have not experienced the least trouble throughout the trip, the Spaniards working the ships and obeying every order that was given.

My orders are to turn these vessels over to the United States marshal. The Buena Ventura and the Guido have been purchased by the United States, after being condemned by the prize commissioners, but both cases have been appealed, and they will be argued before the Supreme Court.

Two Ships in Dispute. "The prize commissioners decided in favor of releasing the Michael Jover and Catalina, but the United States District-Attorney has appealed these cases and they are still pending. The officers and crews of these vessels, as well as the extra crews on some of them, will be held as witnesses by the Department of Justice, and I am instructed to hand them over to the custody of the French Ambassador. The men will be transferred to tugs and taken to boarding houses in Greenwich street. I suppose they will ultimately be sent back to Spain.

The officers and crew of the Michael Jover were very much disgruntled over the vessel's capture until they arrived at Key West, where they discovered the Catalina, which belongs to a rival line, was also a prize, and the way those two captains enjoyed each other's discomfiture was interesting.

Captain Tilly readily gave permission to the Journal man to board the prize steamers. On board the Guido were 115 Spaniards, including her commander, Captain de Ormaechea, a portly man with a Van-dyke beard and smiling face, who did not seem to mind his predicament in the least; his crew, and Captain Sebastian Bonet and the crew of thirty-five men of the Spanish prize Pedro, which is now doing duty as an American transport.

MINES OUT AT PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, July 19.—The work of removing the submarine mines which since the middle of April have formed an important feature of the defenses of the Delaware River and bay was begun to-day. The work is in charge of Major Spencer Goshy, of the United States engineers of this city. The mines will not be exploded, but will be taken up, tested and stored away for future use.

TO WEED OUT THE WEAK MEN.

Washington, July 19.—Information has reached the War Department that, notwithstanding the medical examination prior to muster in, men have been enlisted in the volunteer army who should have been rejected as unfit for military service.

The Adjutant-General has issued an order directing that systematic inquiry be made with a view to eliminating such men from the organizations by the medical officers.

BRYAN'S TROOPS COMING EAST.

St. Louis, July 19.—The first battalion of William J. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteers, composed of companies B, C, N and G, arrived here this afternoon. After a short stop the battalion proceeded to Duquoin, Ill., where it will meet with Colonel Bryan and the second battalion.

MARYLAND MEN ON THE AJAX.

Philadelphia, July 19.—Fifty-two Maryland naval reserves, who arrived at the League Island Navy Yard yesterday, took possession of the Ajax for their Ajax to-day. The Rhode Island reserves were transferred from the Ajax to the monitor Manhattan. The Ajax will sail South in a few days. The Manhattan is expected to be taken to the New England coast by the Rhode Island reserves.

CAN'T RUN PAST THE BLOCKADE.

Washington, July 19.—The Navy Department is keeping a sharp lookout for a Spanish vessel laden with food that cleared yesterday from Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is believed to be destined for Havana. News of her departure has been sent to Commodore Howell, who is in charge of the blockade fleet off Havana.

HEIRESS HAD TO WASH THE DISHES

Miss Busted's Wealth Made This Menial Task Repugnant to Her.

Being an heiress with \$20,000 in her own right the thought of washing dishes was repugnant to Lillian M. Busted, aged fifteen years. So Lillian rose up in her wrath and left the home and dishes of the stepfather at No. 68 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

Through counsel the heiress yesterday appealed to Surrogate Fitzgerald for the appointment of a general guardian. After hearing both sides the Surrogate reserved decision.

Lillian is the daughter of George M. Busted, a druggist. When her mother died thirteen years ago Lillian went to live with her stepfather, Mrs. Barbara Mann. Lawyer Judson, counsel for Miss Busted, told the Surrogate that she did all the menial work in Mrs. Mann's home.

In addition to washing the dishes, Lillian waited at table, cleaned the knives and forks, did chamber work and ironed the clothes, which kept her busy until 2 o'clock Sunday mornings. Just how late she worked on other mornings was not told. It was said that Mrs. Mann made insinuations against the character of Lillian's mother, and suggested that the girl be sent to an orphan asylum. Miss Busted complained further that Mrs. Mann would not employ a dentist for her.

According to a representative of Mr. Busted, Lillian is incorrigible. She left home in February last, and her father does not know her whereabouts. The Busted faction suggested that the heiress be sent to a reformatory. She is said to be living at the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association.

DIAMOND TEETH SPOILED HIS WIFE.

According to Arthur H. Kunze, dentist and French horn blower, the diamond-studded teeth in the mouth of his wife gave her a taste for expensive victuals and a style of living he could not afford.

Keeping up with those sparkling teeth ruined him, Kunze said, so he mortgaged his dental tools, left his wife and employed a housekeeper.

For a time he lost sight of the woman with the diamonds, but she turned up last Saturday with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of abandonment.

Kunze is a member of the Seventy-first Regiment band. The warrant was served on him as the band was about to play at the Saturday concert. Court Officer J. J. Allen crawled into the band stand and arrested the musical dentist in the presence of the multitudes.

The case was heard yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court. Kunze said he was married in Philadelphia in 1888. He lived happily until the diamond teeth broke in on his bank account. His wife then developed such expensive tastes that he could no longer support her. He was willing to do so, but poverty prevented.

Mrs. Kunze admitted that she left her husband four times while they lived in Philadelphia. In reply to the demand of Mrs. Kunze's attorney, that she be allowed alimony, Magistrate Wentworth decided that the musician was too poor to pay a weekly sum. He then threw the case out of court.

The man whose life was blighted by the diamond teeth lives at No. 241 East Eighty-fourth street. He is considered one of the most expert French horn players in the country.

AFTER CYCLING GOLF Tennis Riding OR ANY ATHLETICS

Nothing so soothing, cooling, purifying and refreshing as a bath, either hot or cold, with



It prevents chafing, redness and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation and irritation, removes undue or offensive perspiration, and when followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, proves most beneficial in relieving tired, lamed or strained muscles.

PIMPLES Blackheads, red, rough, oily skin and rough hands, dry, thin and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying Soap in the world as well as purest and sweetest for Toilet, Bath and Nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, Sole Props. British Depot, F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 King Edward st., London, E. C. "How to Preserve the Skin" Free.